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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/789,004	02/27/2004	Samuel A. Vona JR.	SPG6611PDUS	6885
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Briscoe, Kurt G. Norris McLaughlin & Marcus, PA 875 Third Avenue, 8th Floor New York, NY 10022			EXAMINER MERCIER, MELISSA S	
			ART UNIT 1615	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 02/01/2011	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/789,004	Applicant(s) VONA, SAMUEL A.	
	Examiner MELISSA S. MERCIER	Art Unit 1615	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 December 2010.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 18 and 20-38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 18 and 20-36 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 37 and 38 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Summary

Receipt of Applicants Remarks and Amended Claims filed on December 8, 2010 is acknowledged. Claims 18 and 21-38 are pending in this application.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 37-38 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Maintained Rejections

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 18, 20-22, 24-26, 28-30, and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over National Starch and Chemical Corp (GB 1,285,547) in view of Syed et al. (EP 0 829 255).

GB'547 discloses a hair setting composition comprising pregelatinized cationic high amylose containing starch (title, page 3, lines 85-91). The application of the composition to wet or dampened hair provides a film which can impart desirable

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properties such as body and smoothness (page 1, lines 16-28). The composition can also be utilized as a crème rinse (conditioner) composition which deposits a film on the hair (page 2, lines 20-35). Crème rinse compositions, or hair conditioners, are rinsed out of the hair after application and deposit a film on the wet hair. Thereby meeting the limitations of claim 36, for application prior to rinsing. The amylose content is more than 50% by weight of the starch (page 1, lines 51-52). The high amylose starch is present in the amount of 1-6% by weight of the total composition (page 1, lines 47-49).

It is additionally disclosed the composition can be utilized as a crème rinse which is applied after the users hair is washed and serves to effectively balance or neutralize the inherent negative charge of the hair (page 2, lines 20-35).

The amylose may be from corn (page 2, lines 36-40). Other film forming ingredients may be added (page 2, lines 65-69).

GB'547 does not disclose applying the composition to artificially colored hair.

Syed discloses a hair protection composition and process for preserving chemically process hair during subsequent processing's by applying a composition comprising a starch hydrolysate (abstract). Chemical processes include dyes and bleaching (page 2, lines 15-16), which reads on Applicants artificially colored hair in the instant claims. Syed discloses repeated coloring and bleaching cause structural damage to the hair and suffer the disadvantage of causing excessive damage to hair fibers (page 2, lines 57-58). Syed further discloses film forming polymers such as polypolyquaterniums (page 5, lines 32-35).

Since it is well known, as disclosed by Syed, the color treatment of hair causes damage, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated the amylose as disclosed by GB'547 since it is taught that the amylose provides a protective property to the hair, such as smoothness and body. Since the prior art discloses the same patient population, (i.e. those with color treated hair), application of the product to perform a moisturizing property, would also necessarily also perform the same functional property of providing durability and stability to the hair color. "[T]he discovery of a previously unappreciated property of a prior art composition, or of a scientific explanation for the prior art's functioning, does not render the old composition patentably new to the discoverer." *Atlas Powder Co. v. Ireco Inc.*, 190 F.3d 1342, 1347, 51 USPQ2d 1943, 1947 (Fed. Cir. 1999). Thus the claiming of a new use, new function or unknown property which is inherently present in the prior art does not necessarily make the claim patentable. *In re Best*, 562 F.2d 1252, 1254, 195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977).

Claims 18, 20-21, 23-25, and 28-36 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Paul et al. (US 6,344,183) in view of in view of Syed et al. (EP 0 829 255).

Paul discloses a hair cosmetic composition comprising nonionically derivatized starches (abstract). The starch is present from 0.5-15% of the composition (column 2, lines 36-38). Suitable starches include high amylose corn starch (column 3, lines 40-44). High amylose is at least about 45% by weight amylose (column 3, lines 47-49),

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which would reasonably read on claim 20's "about 50% by weight". Film forming agents can be included (column 1, lines 46-47).

The formulation may be in the form of lotions and creams (column 8, lines 1-2 and 45-48). Paul additionally discloses the starches can be included in shampoos and conditioners (column 8, lines 45-49), thereby meeting the limitations of claim 36.

Paul does not disclose applying the composition to artificially colored hair.

Syed discloses a hair protection composition and process for preserving chemically process hair during subsequent processing's by applying a composition comprising a starch hydrolysate (abstract). Chemical processes include dyes and bleaching (page 2, lines 15-16), which reads on Applicants artificially colored hair in the instant claims. Syed discloses repeated coloring and bleaching cause structural damage to the hair and suffer the disadvantage of causing excessive damage to hair fibers (page 2, lines 57-58). Syed further discloses film forming polymers such as polypolyquaterniums (page 5, lines 32-35).

Since it is well known, as disclosed by Syed, the color treatment of hair causes damage, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated the amylose as disclosed by Paul since it is taught that the amylose provides a protective property to the hair, such as smoothness and body. Since the prior art discloses the same patient population, (i.e. those with color treated hair), application of the product to perform a moisturizing property, would also necessarily also perform the same functional property of providing durability and stability to the hair color. "[T]he discovery of a previously unappreciated property of a

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prior art composition, or of a scientific explanation for the prior art's functioning, does not render the old composition patentably new to the discoverer." *Atlas Powder Co. v. Ireco Inc.*, 190 F.3d 1342, 1347, 51 USPQ2d 1943, 1947 (Fed. Cir. 1999). Thus the claiming of a new use, new function or unknown property which is inherently present in the prior art does not necessarily make the claim patentable. *In re Best*, 562 F.2d 1252, 1254, 195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant has presented essentially identical arguments regarding both 103 rejections. Therefore, the Examiner will address them together.

Applicant argues:

***It is improper to combine GB547/Paul with Syad because the proposed modification would destroy the intent of reference.**

The Examiner respectfully disagrees. The only active step recited in claim 18 is the composition is applied to the hair. There are no additional limitations regarding wet, dry, rinse off, leave on, ect. for the compositions application. The combination of the cited references discloses a composition for application to the hair. Thereby meeting the limitations of the rejected claims.

The Examiner, however, does concede that the modified starch in GB547 is cationically modified, and not non ionically modified and therefore does not teach the

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limitations of claim 23, therefore, the claims is no longer included in the rejection of GB547 in view of Syad.

***The crème rinse composition is not applied before cleansing or rinsing said hair.**

The Examiner respectfully disagrees. While it is acknowledged that a conditioner is not applied prior to cleansing or shampooing ones hair, it is art recognized that it is to be rinsed out of ones hair after a predetermined period of time to provide its conditioning effect. Crème rinse compositions are not art recognized to be equivalent to a leave on conditioner. Therefore, the recitation of a crème rinse composition meets the limitation of the claim applied before rinsing said hair, since this limitation does not require said rinsing be prior to the cleansing step.

***The teachings of Syad do not disclose application of the composition to color treated hair improves the color durability and stability of the artificial hair color.**

The Examiner conceded that there is no teaching of the color durability or stability of the coloring in the cited references, however, as discussed above, the only active method step within the rejected claims is the application of the composition to artificially colored hair. Therefore since the combined references disclose the application of the composition to artificially colored hair, even for a different purpose, the limitations of the method have been met.

Regarding Applicants arguments regarding the In re Shetty, the claims do not recite "an effective amount of the starch", therefore, it is not clear to the Examiner what

Applicants arguments pertain too. The claims recite only that the composition is applied to the hair. Thus any application meets the limitations of the claims regardless of its intended use.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MELISSA S. MERCIER whose telephone number is (571)272-9039. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00am-4:30pm Mon through Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert A. Wax can be reached on (571) 272-0623. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Melissa S Mercier/
Examiner, Art Unit 1615

/Robert A. Wax/
Supervisory Patent Examiner
Art Unit 1615